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XV.—*Notes on the Ornithology of Corsica.*—Part IV.

By the Rev. FRANCIS C. R. JOURDAIN, M.A., M.B.O.U.

[Concluded from p. 82.]

164. PHALACROCORAX CARBO (L.). Cormorant.

Neither Wharton nor Whitehead make any mention of this species, and Giglioli does not include it in his list of Corsican birds in the 'Primo Resoconto' (p. 638), which was published in 1890. Backhouse saw Cormorants or Shags flying over the Gulf of Ajaccio in winter, but was unable to

determine the species. Martorelli ('Gli Uccelli d'Italia,' p. 318) states that it is plentiful along the northern coast of Sardinia and in the Straits of Bonifacio, while Giglioli ('Avifauna Italica,' Secondo Resoconto, p. 416) states that he has seen this species at Ajaccio and on the Lake of Biguglia, near Bastia.

165. PHALACROCORAX GRACULUS DESMARESTI Payraud.
Mediterranean Shag.

Phalacrocorax desmarestii Payraudeau, Ann. Sci. Nat. (1) viii. p. 464 (1826—Sardinia).

Local name : *Margone*.

A fairly common resident on the rocky islets near the coast. Parrot and Wharton record it as present in the winter months. It is a very early breeder, for Whitehead found the young full-grown and swimming about with their parents on May 2; and though I visited their breeding-places several times from May 7 onward, I found only one nest which still contained young birds. This was probably due to the earlier layings having been taken by the fishermen. The young, easily distinguishable by their white under surface, were swimming about in shoals, and it was amusing to see them dive simultaneously when shouted at from the boat. In many cases the birds nest under the big boulders on the brush-covered hillsides of the islands, but some breed in the natural crevices on the sea-cliffs. The clutch consists of only two or three eggs, and the average size of twenty-six Corsican eggs, taken in March and April, is 60.13 × 37.07; max. 69.7 × 38 and 61 × 40, min. 54.2 × 34.3 mm.

PELECANUS sp. inc. Pelican.

[Whitehead was told by several Corsicans that Pelicans visited the island in winter, while Giglioli regards them as accidental visitors, and suggests *P. onocrotalus* as the species in question.]

166. HYDROBATES PELAGICUS (L.). Storm-Petrel.

Giglioli describes this species as common at sea between Bastia and Capraia. Although not recorded by any other

observer, it, nevertheless, breeds in small numbers on the rocky islets off the coast, but owing to its crepuscular habits has hitherto escaped notice. I obtained a single egg early in June from an islet off the east coast.

167. *Puffinus kuhli kuhli* (Boie). Mediterranean Shearwater.

Local name: *Guaia*. Boie's original description of this species was taken from a Corsican specimen ('Isis,' 1835, p. 257), and as the Atlantic race is larger and lays a much bigger egg, besides differing in shape of bill and in having less white on the wings, it is rather surprising that Mr. Godman does not recognise the distinctness of the two races in his 'Monograph of the Petrels.' Whitehead found it breeding in fair numbers on the small islands near the coast. The nesting-time is much later than that of the Levantine Shearwater, and though some birds were found under the boulders on May 2, the eggs were quite fresh on June 2. The nest consists of a few feathers, bits of stick and seaweed, and is placed under a boulder or large rock, often surrounded by scrub, at some distance from the water. The birds bite savagely when handled. Average size of nine Corsican eggs, 69.91×45.74 ; max. 73.2×44.4 and 69.9×48 , min. 66.7×47 and 70×44.2 mm. On the other hand, thirty-three eggs of the Atlantic race average 75.48×50.27 mm. Parrot observed this species on the Isles Sanguinaires and in the Gulf of Sagone. Shearwaters are common at sea between the Isles d'Hyères and Cap Corse, but are generally too far off to be identified with certainty. They must, however, belong to this or the next species.

168. *Puffinus puffinus yelkouan* (Acerbi). Levantine Shearwater.

This species also breeds in fair numbers on the islets off the coast, but its nesting-season is much earlier, and Whitehead found that the eggs taken by him on May 2 were almost hatched, some of them being already chipped. All the nests examined by him were under rocks only a few feet above high-water mark; but on May 9 we

found a young bird under a huge mass of rock, quite twenty feet above the sea. Although we were unable to get the bird out to examine it, the date was far too early for the larger species. Backhouse describes it as quite numerous in the Gulf of Ajaccio (in January), and sometimes brought into market, so that it is evidently sedentary.

[BULWERIA BULWERII (Jard. & Selby). Bulwer's Petrel.

A specimen of this species was found on board a light-ship on June 3, 1898, between Corsica and Genoa. It had evidently flown on board during the night in an exhausted condition, attracted by the light (Giglioli, Secondo Resoconto, p. 677).]

169. PODICEPS CRISTATUS L. Great Crested Grebe.

A winter visitor in fair numbers to the lagoons on the east coast. Jesse obtained a specimen from Lake Biguglia, and one shot by Whitehead on March 7 was in good breeding-plumage.

170. PODICEPS NIGRICOLLIS Brehm. Black-necked Grebe.

A winter visitor in much greater numbers than the preceding species to the east coast lagoons, where probably a few remain to breed, as Whitehead shot one of a pair in full breeding-plumage on April 19, and saw another pair on May 18. Wharton saw a few in March, but met with none in April.

[PODICEPS GRISEIGENA (Bodd.). Red-necked Grebe.

Two specimens are recorded by Giglioli from Elba, on June 1 and April 9, 1878 (Secondo Resoconto, p. 695). Under the heading of *Colymbus* sp.?, Parrot records three small Divers, about the size of this species, met with at sea east of the Isles Sanguinaires on March 28, and vainly pursued in a sailing boat (Orn. Jahrb. 1911, p. 36).]

171. PODICEPS RUFICOLLIS (Pall.). Little Grebe.

A winter visitor, not uncommon. Recorded from Lake Biguglia (Jesse), on the east coast up to April 24 (White-

head), and once from the Campo de l'Oro (*Backhouse*). Giglioli met with it in October.

172. COLUMBA PALUMBUS L. Ring-Dove.

Local names : *Colombo collado* (Giglioli) ; *Columba collata*.

Resident in the mountain forests, but not in great numbers ; very plentiful in winter on the low ground, so probably many are winter visitors from the Continent. Parrot records large numbers in the Ajaccio market (thirty to forty on January 8), and was inclined to think them darker than continental birds. He met with a few in the chestnut woods, but those which were found breeding by Whitehead, Playne, and ourselves were in the pine-forests from about 2500 ft. upwards.

173. COLUMBA ŒNAS L. Stock-Dove.

One was picked up by Giglioli near Ajaccio, partly devoured by a Falcon, on October 5, 1877. Parrot records two in the Ajaccio market on January 17 and one on February 2.

174. COLUMBA LIVIA Gm. Rock-Dove.

Local names : *Colombo petraïolo* (Giglioli) ; *Columba petrajola*.

A common, but rather local resident, breeding not only on the islands and in caves by the sea, but also in precipitous rocks among the mountains inland, and in ruined towers. We found fresh eggs on May 14, and Whitehead on May 18. When disturbed from the nest the sitting bird will often squeeze her way out through an alternative exit, a few feet away from the usual entrance. A male bird obtained by Parrot was remarkably small, having a wing-measurement of only 204 mm., tail 128 mm., and was lighter in colouring than Balkan specimens.

175. STREPTOPELIA TURTUR (L.). Turtle-Dove.

Local names : *Colombi* (Giglioli) ; *Turtarella*.

A very common summer visitor to all the lower ground, but not ascending to any height in the mountains. Whitehead noted its first arrival on April 16, 1883, and April 22, 1884, and Wharton on April 27. Eggs may be met with from

May 17 onwards. It leaves the island about the end of September according to Giglioli.

176. *HÆMATOPUS OSTRALEGUS* L. Oyster-catcher.

Whitehead records this species as once seen at the mouth of a river on April 26.

177. *ÆDICNEMUS ÆDICNEMUS* (L.). Stone-Curlew.

A few pairs are resident in the Ajaccio district. Whitehead saw several on the sandy plain at the head of the Gulf on June 21, which must have been breeding, and Parrot records one from the Ajaccio market on February 18, and observed two pairs on the Campo de l'Oro on March 7.

178. *CHARADRIUS MORINELLUS* L. Dotterel.

Recorded by Giglioli as seen near Corte on October 5 1889.

179. *CHARADRIUS HIATICOLA* L. Ringed Plover.

Wharton twice met with a party of four (perhaps the same birds) near Biguglia on April 22 and also on the 30th. The only individual which I saw was on a sandy spit on the east coast on May 8.

180. *CHARADRIUS DUBIUS* Scop. Little Ringed Plover.

Whitehead shot one on April 27 in company with two or three others, and Giglioli records the bird as seen in small parties along the Ortole on September 28.

181. *CHARADRIUS ALEXANDRINUS* L. Kentish Plover.

Resident in small numbers, chiefly on the east side, where suitable breeding-ground is available. Whitehead saw family-parties of five during the winter, and met with a few pairs breeding in every sandy bay; eggs were found on April 23 and 28. We saw a few on the sandy bars between the lagoons and the sea in May.

182. *CHARADRIUS APRICARIUS* L. Golden Plover.

A common winter visitor. Whitehead found it abundant on the east coast in winter, and Parrot mentions two identified on March 1 among Lapwings, while a flock of forty-five was seen in the Campo de l'Oro six days later.

[The Grey Plover, *Squatarola squatarola* (L.), which is a winter visitor to Sardinia, probably also occurs in Corsica, but has not yet been definitely recorded.]

183. VANELLUS VANELLUS (L.). Lapwing.

A common winter visitor. Whitehead found it very common on the east coast, and Baekhouse and Parrot record large flocks on the Campo de l'Oro. None were seen after March 14 by Whitehead, and Parrot states that they had left on the 17th.

184. ARENARIA INTERPRES (L.). Turnstone.

Giglioli records this species as killed at Cape Pertusato on September 25.

185. MACHETES PUGNAX (L.). Ruff.

Jesse shot an example on February 1 near Lake Biguglia, and Whitehead saw several small parties between April 15 and 28. We met with a flock of about twelve non-breeding birds in the east coast lagoons on May 31, and on May 15 saw others which, I believe, belonged to this species.

186. CALIDRIS LEUCOPHŒA (Pall.). Sanderling.

Giglioli records this species as killed at Cape Pertusato on September 25.

187. PELIDNA ALPINA (L.). Dunlin.

Whitehead noted a few in winter on the east coast, and shot one on March 16; Giglioli records this species as seen at Isola Rossa on October 7.

188. PELIDNA FERRUGINEA (Brünn.) (*P. subarquata* auct.). Curlew-Sandpiper.

Occurs on passage in small flocks of from three to fifteen, according to Whitehead, who shot three specimens on May 8, 1883 (one in summer plumage), and noticed a large flock (all in summer plumage) on May 16, while on May 7, 1884, he again met with a small flock and shot one bird.

189. PELIDNA MINUTA (Leisl.). Little Stint.

Whitehead only saw three or four, and shot a pair on May 7.

190. *PELIDNA TEMMINCKI* (Leisl.). Temminck's Stint.

A pair seen and one specimen shot by Whitehead on May 7.

191. *TRINGA HYPOLEUCA* (L.). Common Sandpiper.

A fairly common winter visitor, but though Giglioli suggests that a few are resident (Secondo Resoconto, p. 596), there is at present no record of any being observed after the end of April. Chiefly met with on the Campo de l'Oro and east coast.

192. *TRINGA GLAREOLA* L. Wood-Sandpiper.

Occurs on passage: Whitehead first observed it on April 12, and from time to time onward till May 28.

193. *TRINGA OCROPHUS* L. Green Sandpiper.

A few occur during the winter months. Giglioli observed this species on October 9; Wharton saw a few and shot one at Biguglia in April, and Whitehead noticed a few in winter, besides one as late as May 28.

194. *TRINGA TOTANUS* (L.). Redshank.

Whitehead saw a few in winter on the lagoons, the last on June 2.

195. *TRINGA NEBULARIA* (Gunner.). Greenshank.

Whitehead saw a few in winter and noticed a good many passing over on May 8, in 1883 and 1884.

[The Red-necked Phalarope, *Phalaropus lobatus* (L.), has been recorded from Elba, but not as yet from Corsica (cf. Secondo Resoconto, p. 582).]

196. *HIMANTOPUS HIMANTOPUS* (L.). Black-winged Stilt.

Jesse records one shot at Aleria, and Whitehead saw one in company with some Greenshanks on April 30.

197. *LIMOSA LIMOSA* (L.). Black-tailed Godwit.

One was seen in company with Greenshanks on April 23 by Whitehead.

198. *NUMENIUS ARQUATA* (L.). Curlew.

Whitehead describes the bird as fairly common in winter; it was last seen on May 11.

199. GALLINAGO MEDIA (Lath.). Great Snipe.
Whitehead shot one of three met with on March 25.

200. GALLINAGO GALLINAGO (L.). Common Snipe.
Local name : *Beccazino*.

A common winter visitor, but most numerous at the periods of double passage, in November and March. The latest bird was noted on April 30 by Whitehead.

201. GALLINAGO GALLINULA (L.). Jack Snipe.

A winter visitor; according to Whitehead the predominating species on the east coast and common in February. Last seen on March 27.

202. SCOLOPAX RUSTICULA L. Woodcock.

Local names : *Beccaze*; *Beccaccia* (Giglioli).

A common winter visitor: according to Wharton not at all common on the west coast, but Whitehead found it plentiful from December to January, though only small bags could be obtained owing to the dense macchia, on the east side of the island. Noted in the Ajaccio market by Backhouse and Parrot.

203. HYDROCHELIDON LEUCOPTERA (Temm.). White-winged Black Tern.

Whitehead saw two on May 28 in very stormy weather, hawking for dragon-flies over a rushy pond. Apparently this is the only species of Marsh-Tern which has been recorded from the island.

204. STERNA CASPIA Pall. Caspian Tern.

Although not recorded of recent years from the Straits of Bonifacio, this species is said to have bred there formerly. Durazzo states that it nested on Maddalena in 1837, and Arrigoni in his 'Manuale' (p. 789) speaks of it as breeding at various points on the west coast of Sardinia. Probably, as in other places, the colonies have been exterminated by the fishermen.

205. *STERNA SANDVICENSIS* Lath. Sandwich Tern.

Giglioli says that this species is abundant and sedentary in Sardinia and Corsica. There seems, however, to be little evidence to this effect. Whitehead described it as not uncommon in the lagoons, and was shown two examples which were shot near Bastia, but does not mention the time of year when they were obtained.

206. *STERNA HIRUNDO* L. Common Tern.

Whitehead described this Tern as fairly common in winter about the port of Ajaccio, and also noted a few on the lagoons. Giglioli (Sec. Resoconto, p. 629) ascribes the statement to Wharton, and adds that it is certainly an error and that autumn should be read for winter. That Whitehead was absolutely right is proved by the fact that Backhouse also noted this species in the Gulf of Ajaccio in January and obtained specimens.

207. *STERNA MINUTA* L. Lesser Tern.

On May 31, 1909, R. H. Read and I had a good view of a single Lesser Tern as it flew past within twenty yards of us, calling anxiously. This was on a shallow lagoon on the east coast, so that it may well have been breeding in the neighbourhood.

208. *LARUS RIDIBUNDUS* L. Black-headed Gull.

A fairly common winter visitor. Whitehead saw one in full breeding-plumage on April 30, and Parrot received another in May. Giglioli describes it as resident in his list, and, as it is said to breed both in Sardinia and in the Italian marshes, it is possible that a pair or two may nest occasionally, but there is no proof of this as yet.

209. *LARUS MELANOCEPHALUS* Temm. Adriatic Gull.

Giglioli records this species as seen at Porto Vecchio on September 26.

210. *LARUS CANUS* L. Common Gull.

A fairly common winter visitor, recorded by Wharton, Whitehead, and Giglioli.

211. *LARUS ARGENTATUS CACHINNANS* Pall. Mediterranean Herring-Gull.

Local name : *Corbo marino*.

A common resident, breeding in colonies on the small islands round the coasts. Some of these colonies are of considerable size, and the eggs are taken in great numbers by the fishermen, who throw all those that are incubated into the sea, so that the birds may be forced to lay again. The latter seem to know what to expect, and come to meet the boats with a chorus of expostulatory cries. The normal breeding-season begins early in April, but on account of this persecution fresh eggs may be taken till June. The eggs are two or three in number, and shew considerable variation in size and colouring. Average size of fifty-seven Corsican eggs, 70.47×49.48 mm.; max. 76.2×51.5 and 70.3×53.5 , min. 65.5×45.3 . A clutch of two dwarf eggs measured 63.5×48 and 60.3×46.3 mm.

212. *LARUS FUSCUS* L. Lesser Black-backed Gull.

Recorded by Giglioli as seen at Bastia.

213. *LARUS AUDOUINI* Payraud. Audouin's Gull.

Resident, breeding in small colonies on the islets in the Straits of Bonifacio. A specimen in the British Museum is said to have come from Corsica, and Whitehead found a wounded bird during a storm on January 14, but, not knowing its value at the time, did not keep it. In his article in 'The Ibis,' 1902, pp. 491-499, Arrigoni states that this species is apparently rarely met with on the western coasts of Corsica, but that six specimens have been killed on Elba (in January, March, May, August, and December), and that he believes it occurs on Capraia, Pianosa, and Monte Cristo. Readers of Lord Lilford's papers will remember his search for it in the Straits of Bonifacio (see 'Ibis,' 1887, pp. 280-281), and there is no doubt that a breeding-colony existed at that time on Spargi and Spargiotto, and most probably it has bred also, as Arrigoni states, on Caprera and Maddalena. Parrot received one, killed on May 31 near Isolilla, Gulf of Ajaccio. The small colony of about five pairs which I had the good fortune to

discover in 1908 was nesting on a small low islet, and a good series of eggs was obtained here in 1908 and 1909. The breeding-habits and distinctions between this species and *L. a. cachinnans* were fully treated in an article of mine in the 'Ornithologische Jahrbuch,' xx. pp. 139-143 (1909). The alarm-note of Audouin's Gull is a monotonous "Ek-ek-ek-ek," frequently repeated as the bird flies close overhead. The nests are composed entirely of a mass of silvery-white ribbon-like alga which is thrown up in profusion on the Corsican coast, and are placed among the luxuriant clumps of low vegetation, so that they are not particularly easy to see. The eggs are generally two, occasionally three, in number. They are much smaller on average than those of the Herring-Gull, and the yolk is quite differently coloured, being of a very deep red (not unlike that of the Chough), while the yolk of the Herring-Gull's egg is yellow. Although the measurements of the eggs of the two birds overlap, they can always be distinguished by their weights. The average weight of sixteen unblown fresh eggs of *L. audouini* was 64.69 g. (75 to 51 g.); four typical fresh eggs of *L. a. cachinnans* averaged 91.25 g. When blown fourteen eggs of *L. audouini* average 4.19 g. (4.82 to 3.7 g.), whereas the average of twenty-eight eggs of *L. a. cachinnans* from the Mediterranean is 6.26 g. (7.60 to 5.18 g.), so that the heaviest egg of *L. audouini* is lighter than the lightest egg of *L. a. cachinnans*. Average size of eighteen Corsican eggs, 63.2 × 44.87 mm.; max. 66.2 × 46 and 63 × 46.2, min. 58.6 × 42.3. The normal time for fresh eggs is about May 7 to 16, and a second clutch is laid soon afterwards if the first is taken.

214. *LARUS GELASTES* Licht. Slender-billed Gull.

Giglioli notes this species as seen at Bonifacio on September 27.

215. *STERCORARIUS POMARINUS* (Temm.). Pomatorhinc Skua.

Recorded by Giglioli as seen at sea near Aleria on September 12.

216. *ALCA TORDA* L. Razorbill.

Giglioli states that this species was abundant along the east coast in the winters of 1885-86 and 1886-87, and Backhouse found it plentiful in the Gulf of Ajaccio in December 1890 and January 1891.

217. *FRATERCULA ARCTICA* L. Puffin.

Giglioli (Secondo Resoconto, p. 684) says that this bird is stated to have been taken round the Corsican coast, and also mentions one obtained on Elba.

218. *OTIS TETRAX* L. Little Bustard.

Occasionally taken in the neighbourhood of Bonifacio, according to Giglioli.

219. *MEGALORNIS GRUS* (L.). Crane.

Local name: *Gru* (Giglioli).

Occurs on double passage, according to Giglioli, but rarely stops.

220. *CREX CREX* (L.). Cornerake.

Local name: *Re di quaglie* (Giglioli).

Giglioli describes this bird as scarce in autumn, and Dresser ('Birds of Europe,' vii. p. 294) says that he has received specimens from Corsica.

221. *PORZANA PORZANA* (L.). Spotted Crake.

Occurs on passage, about the middle of March. Wharton noticed it on both sides of the island in March and April, but did not find it common. Jesse obtained a specimen at Lake Biguglia on March 17; Whitehead recorded it as passing about mid-March, and Parrot obtained a male on March 17 in the Campo de l'Oro.

222. *RALLUS AQUATICUS* L. Water-Rail.

A common winter visitor. It occurs on both sides of the island, according to Wharton. Backhouse and Parrot met with specimens in the Ajaccio market in January and February. Whitehead saw none after April 15, but thought that probably some stayed to breed.

223. *GALLINULA CHLOROPUS* L. Waterhen.

A common winter visitor: numbers also staying to breed,

according to Whitehead. Wharton only noticed two at Biguglia in April, and we were surprised to find it absent from the lagoons visited by us in May.

224. *FULICA ATRA* L. Coot.

Local name: *Folaga*.

A winter visitor in varying numbers to the east coast lagoons according to Wharton and Whitehead, many remaining to breed. Whitehead says that in 1884 he only counted sixteen where there were hundreds in 1883.

225. *PHASIANUS COLCHICUS COLCHICUS* L. Pheasant.

Local names: *Fascianu*, *Faggianu* (Giglioli).

This species is said to have been introduced by the Romans, and to have been a fairly common resident formerly, but on account of continual shooting at all times of the year it is now confined to a few districts on the east side of the island, much overgrown with thick *macchia*. Jesse saw one recently shot at Aleria; Whitehead says that it is confined to the plain of Fiumorbo, where only two were shot in two months, and Giglioli describes it as still tolerably common near Ghisonaccia, where many are said to have been taken in the winter of 1888–89, and where, according to the natives, it is still to be met with.

226. *COTURNIX COTURNIX* (L.). Quail.

Local name: *Quaglia*.

A common breeding species on all the low ground on the east side of the island. Some stay through the winter, but may, of course, be winter visitors from the Continent. Major Trevelyan and Dr. Parrot noticed specimens in the Ajaccio market in January and February, and Whitehead says that a good many are resident on the east coast. Whitehead records the first eggs on May 8, and we found full clutches on May 14 and 23.

227. *CACCABIS RUF A CORSA* Parrot. Corsican Red-legged Partridge.

Caccabis rufa corsa Parrot, Ornitholog. Monatsberichte, xviii. p. 156 (1910—Corsica).

Local name: *Pernice*.

Parrot describes this race as resembling the Spanish form,

C. rufa hispanica, in colour, but differing from it in its smaller size, the wing measuring only 150 mm. (♂), 140 (♀), and the tail 98 mm. (♂) and 77 (♀). In spite of the way in which this species is shot down at every opportunity, it still manages to hold its own and is not at all an uncommon resident, breeding up to considerable heights in the mountains, where not too thickly covered with forest. Two birds, which evidently were breeding close at hand, were flushed from the vicinity of an eyrie of the Golden Eagle at over 2000 ft. Giglioli thinks that it is only in the south of the island that it is found on the low ground. Full clutches of eggs, ranging from nine to twelve, and, it is said, even eighteen in number, may be found from mid-May onward. Average size of eighteen Corsican eggs, 38·81 × 30·64 mm.; max. 40 × 31 and 39·5 × 31·5, min. 37·5 × 30·2 and 38·3 × 30.

[CACCABIS PETROSA (J. F. Gmel.). Barbary Partridge.

Martorelli ('Gli Ucelli d'Italia,' p. 21) adduces some evidence of the occurrence of this species (which is common in Sardinia) in South Corsica, but at present proof of its presence is wanting (see Giglioli, Secondo Resoconto, p. 520).]

A P P E N D I X.

Since the account of the Literature was published in 'The Ibis,' 1911 (pp. 191-194), several additional papers on the subject have appeared, of which a list is given below.

1910. A. BOXOMI, 'Avicula', 1910, xiv. Fasc. 155 (3 pp.), "Per l'Avifauna della Corsica." (Summary of Dr. Schiebel's paper in the Ornith. Jahrbuch, 1910, p. 102.)
1910. Dr. C. PARROT, Ornith. Jahrbuch, xxi. pp. 201-216, "Beiträge zur Ornithologie der Insel Korsika." (Continued from p. 166.) Notes on 18 forms.
1911. Dr. C. PARROT, Ornith. Jahrbuch, xxii. pp. 22-46, "Beiträge zur Ornithologie der Insel Korsika." (Concluding part of this valuable series of critical notes on the species observed by Dr. Parrot and specimens obtained by him from Corsica. Altogether 51 forms are treated of: *Anas angustirostris* is added to the Corsican list, and *Gypaëtus barbatus* and *Larus audouini* are both recorded. Dr. Parrot's posthumous paper was prepared for the press by Dr. Hellmayr, who adds a postscript.)
1911. Dr. G. SCHIEBEL, "Meine ornithologische Frühlings-Studienreise

nach Corsica (1910).” [From the ‘61 Programme des Staats-Obergymnasiums zu Klagenfurt, 1910–1911.’ 21 pp.] Amongst other interesting notes may be mentioned the first definite record of *Monticola saxatilis*. A feather of *Gypaëtus barbatus* was picked up and *Nisaiëtus fasciatus* was observed. *Cisticola* was met with on the east coast, and the breeding of *Sturnus unicolor*, already recorded by Jourdain, is confirmed.

1911. Dr. G. SCHIEBEL, Ornith. Monatsberichte, xix. p. 85, “*Turdus viscivorus reiseri*, subsp. nov.” (The Corsican and Sardinian form of Mistle-Thrush separated.)
1911. V. Ritter von Tschusi, Ornith. Monatschrift, xxxvi. p. 321, “Zwei neue Vogelarten aus Korsika.” (*T. merula schiebeli* and *Chloris chloris madarászi* briefly described.)
1911. V. Ritter von Tschusi, Ornith. Jahrbuch, xxii. pp. 143–146, “Ueber paläarktische Formen, XV. Korsika.” (Further notes on *T. merula schiebeli* and *Chloris c. madarászi*.)
1911. Rev. F. C. R. Jourdain, “The Bird-Life of Corsica.” [From the ‘Bericht über den V. Internationalen Ornithologen-Kongress,’ Berlin, 1910, pp. 370–392.] Briefly annotated list of 225 forms recorded from Corsica.
1911. Dr. E. Hartert, Ornith. Monatsberichte, xix. p. 191, “Eine neue mediterrane Spechtform.” (*Dendrocopus major parroti* described.)

Addenda to Systematic List.

3. CORVUS CORONE L. Carrion-Crow.

4. CORVUS FRUGILEGUS L. Rook.

The occurrence of these species is confirmed by Schiebel (‘Frühlings-Studienreise,’ p. 20).

9. PYRRHOCORAX GRACULUS (L.). Alpine Chough.

Noted by Schiebel (*t. c.* p. 19) at 1800 metres and upwards.

11. STURNUS UNICOLOR Temm. Sardinian Starling.

Schiebel found this species numerous and breeding, but only near Ghisonaccia. It is, however, thinly distributed through all the low ground from there to Bonifacio.

14. LIGURINUS CHLORIS MADARÁSZI (Tschusi). Corsican Greenfinch. *Chloris chloris madarászi* v. Tschusi, Ornith. Monatschrift, xxxvi. p. 321 (1911—Corsica): *cf.* also v. Tschusi, Ornith. Jahrbuch, xxii. pp. 145, 146. Separated from the continental form by its darker colouring, with brownish instead of greyish tinge. Wing 82–85 mm. (♂), 81 (♀).

24. PASSER ITALÆ (Vieill.). Italian Sparrow.

Although the chestnut-crowned bird replaces *P. domesticus* in Corsica, Schiebel noticed individuals with grey crowns. Probably *P. domesticus* occurs as a straggler and interbreeds with the resident birds.

25. *PASSER MONTANUS* L. Tree-Sparrow.

Schiebel (*t. c.* p. 17) states that this species is scarce, but that he first recognised it at Bastia on April 7.

37. *ANTIUS SPINOLETTA SPINOLETTA* (L.). Alpine Pipit.

Schiebel states (p. 19) that he met with this species commonly on Monte Renoso and towards Monte d'Oro up to a height of 1800 metres, and in small numbers up to 2100 metres.

80 a. *TURDUS MERULA SCHIEBELI* Tschusi. Corsican Blackbird.

Turdus merula schiebeli von Tschusi, Ornith. Monatsschrift, xxxvi. p. 321 (1911—Corsica): *cf.* also v. Tschusi, Ornith. Jahrbuch, xxii. pp. 144, 145. Resident Corsican birds are separated from the ordinary form on account of the exceptionally deep black plumage of the male. Wing (♂) 127 mm.

81 a. *MONTICOLA SAXATILIS* L. Rock-Thrush.

This species, mentioned in my list in brackets on the evidence of a forester, can now be definitely added to the Corsican avifauna, as Schiebel (*t. c.* p. 20) mentions having seen a single bird on June 1 at a height of about 1200 metres.

The total number of forms now definitely recorded from Corsica amounts to two hundred and twenty-nine. Of these, no fewer than forty-one have been separated, though in several cases with very slight justification, as local races confined to Corsica and Sardinia, or in a few cases as found in Corsica alone. The following list contains the names of all these Tyrrhenian subspecies hitherto described. Those of doubtful validity are marked with a query. Where the same race is also found in Sardinia, the letter S follows, but where it is represented by another form the S is enclosed in brackets, (S).

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. <i>Corvus corax sardus</i> Kleinschm. | S |
| 2. <i>C. cornix sardonius</i> Kleinschm. | S |
| 7. <i>Garrulus glandarius ichnusæ</i> Kleinschm. | S |
| 14. <i>Ligurinus chloris madarászi</i> (Tsch.). | S? |
| 15. <i>Carduelis carduelis tchusii</i> Arrig. | S |
| 18. <i>C. citrinella corsicana</i> (Koenig). | |
| 21. <i>Fringilla colops tyrrhenica</i> Schieb. | S |
| 23. <i>Petronia petronia hellmayri</i> Arrig. | S |
| 26. <i>Emberiza calandra insularis</i> Parr. | S? |
| 27. <i>E. cirhus nigrostriata</i> Schieb. | (S) |
| 32. <i>Lullula arborea familiaris</i> Parr. | S |
| 43. <i>Certhia familiaris corsa</i> Hart. | |

44. <i>Sitta canadensis whiteheadi</i> Sharpe.	S
45. <i>Parus major corsus</i> Kleinschm.	S
46. <i>P. cœruleus ogliastræ</i> Hart.	S
47. <i>P. ater sardus</i> Kleinschm. ?	(S ?)
48. <i>Ægithalus caudatus tyrrhœnicus</i> Parr.	
49. <i>Regulus regulus interni</i> Hart.	S
50. <i>R. ignicapillus minor</i> Parr.	S ?
51. <i>Lanius senator badius</i> Hartl.	S
52. <i>L. collurio jourdaini</i> Parr.	S
53. <i>Muscicapa striata tyrrhœnica</i> Schieb.	S ?
66. <i>Sylvia atricapilla pauluccii</i> Arrig. ?	S
73. <i>S. sarda affinis</i> Parr. ?	S
76. <i>Turdus viscivorus reiseri</i> Schieb.	S ?
80 a. <i>T. merula schiebeli</i> Tsch.	S ?
84. <i>Pratincola torquatus insularis</i> Parr.	S ?
87. <i>Luscinia megarhyncha corsa</i> Parr.	S ?
89. <i>Dandalus rubecula sardus</i> (Kleinschm.).	S
90. <i>Prunella collaris tschusii</i> Schieb. ?	
92. <i>Troglodytes troglodytes koenigi</i> Schieb.	S ?
93. <i>Cinclus cinclus sapsworthi</i> Arrig.	S
105. <i>Dendrocopus major parroti</i> Hart.	(S)
106. <i>Iynx torquilla tschusii</i> Kleinschm.	S
107. <i>Cuculus canorus kleinschmidti</i> Schieb. ?	S ?
111. <i>Otus scops tschusii</i> (Schieb.) ?	S ?
112. <i>Tyto alba ernesti</i> (Kleinschm.) ?	S
119. <i>Buteo buteo arrigonii</i> Picchi.	S
126. <i>Astur gentilis arrigonii</i> Kleinschm.	S
127. <i>A. nisus wolterstorffi</i> (Kleinschm.).	S
227. <i>Caccabis rufa corsa</i> Parr.	

With the single exception of *Sitta canadensis whiteheadi*, all these birds belong to well-known European species, and it is very noticeable that a large proportion of them shew a tendency to a darker and dingier type of colouring than the corresponding Continental forms. A conspicuous exception is, however, the extremely white-breasted form of Barn-Owl, but this is united by Hartert to the British and West-European race. It is, of course, a well-known fact that many insular forms shew this tendency to darker colouring, but in the case of Corsican birds it is nearly always accompanied by smaller measurements and decidedly shorter wings. This might, perhaps, be expected in birds of sedentary habits, confined to an island of so small an area, but it is